



# Wheatley Urban District Council.

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# Annual Report

of

The Medical Officer of Health  
to the  
Urban District Council,

For the year ending December 31st, 1906.

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Doncaster :

WILSON & MONKS, Printers, 25 & 26 Scot Lane.

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## REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1906.

*To the Chairman and Councillors,*

*Gentlemen,*

*I have the honour to present to you my Report on the health of the Urban District of Wheatley during the year 1906, prepared in accordance with the Regulations and Requirements of the Local Government Board.*

*I am,*

*Your obedient Servant,*

*D. LECHMERE ANDERSON,*


*Medical Officer of Health.*

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE,

DONCASTER, *1st February, 1907.*





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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

*FOR THE YEAR 1906.*

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### PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF DISTRICT.

The Urban District of Wheatley is situated to the north of the Borough of Doncaster. It is bounded on the north by the parish of Bentley-with-Arksey, on the south by Doncaster, and on the east by the parish of Kirk Sandall.

The district is purely residential. No industries of any importance exist, the majority of the inhabitants finding employment in Doncaster. Of the 1,284 acres forming the parish, the built-upon area, enclosed by Thorne Road, Broxholme Lane, Wheatley Lane, Morley Road, and Avenue Road, amounts to about 83 acres. The area of the district (exclusive of area covered by water) is 1,276 acres, giving an average density of 3·5 persons to the acre. For the built-upon portion, the average density approaches 54 persons per acre.

### THE GEOLOGICAL FORMATION

Of the subsoil throughout is of sand and gravel, which renders the foundation of the houses nearly always dry. The highest surface level is about 79 feet above the Ordnance Datum, and the lowest is 34, near the river Don.

### POPULATION.

The population of the district in 1891 was 1,795. Ten years later, when the census of 1901 was taken, the population numbered 3,579, an increase of 1,784, or practically one hundred per cent. In calculating the population for 1906, the estimate is formed upon this increase, and yields an estimated population at the middle of the year of 4,514, being an increase of 178 upon the estimated population of 1905.

Considerable as this increase is, there is reason for believing that it will be found to be rather underestimated than overestimated. Thus, during the past year, 50 houses were erected in Wheatley, which, taking 4·7 as the average number of occupants per house in the West Riding, yields an increased population of 235; then, in addition to this, the natural increase, or number of births over deaths, was 52. Adding these results together, an increased population of 287 is given, as against 178 by the ordinary method.

The total number of houses in the District is 1,177, of which 1,150 are occupied; this figure, multiplied by 4·7, gives an estimated population of 5,405, calculated upon the number of persons per house—a figure which is no less than 891 greater than the one given by the ordinary method.

These results show that calculations, founded upon a ten years' census, are very unsatisfactory in rapidly growing communities.

### DEATH RATE.

The death rate of Wheatley has always been extremely low, the average rate for the past ten years being no higher than 11·3 per 1,000. For these years, the lowest recorded rate was 9·1, in 1898, with the highest, 13·6, in 1900.

This year, I regret to state that the death rate is the highest yet recorded for the district, the actual nett death rate being 15·2. Of course, this death rate, when compared with that of England and Wales may not be considered high, although it is altogether abnormal for Wheatley. The actual number of deaths which occurred was 65, and this, for an estimated population at the middle of the year of 4,514, gives a death rate of 14·3; but as 4 deaths of residents occurred in Public Institutions outside the District, the total number of deaths is raised to 69, which makes a rate of 15·2.



This rate, although it has to be accepted as correct for the year, until the next census is taken, is, in my opinion, much too high, for a high death rate must, of necessity, follow when the population is underestimated.

If the house estimated population of 5,405 is taken, a death rate of 12·7 is given, and it is more than probable that this will be found to be more nearly the correct rate when the returns come to be corrected after the next census is taken.

The death rates for the neighbouring Urban Districts and for England and Wales are as follow :—The Borough of Doncaster, 15·2 ; Balby-with-Hexthorpe, 11·4 ; and the combined Township, which had an estimated population at the middle of the year of 43,121, 14·5 per 1,000. England and Wales, 15·4 per 1,000.

#### BIRTH RATE.

One hundred and twenty-one births occurred in Wheatley during 1906. This figure, while considerably higher than the average (108) of the past ten years, is still far from marking a high number of births, for in 1905, 131 children were born, and in 1903, 126. 121 births yield an estimated Birth-rate of 26·8 per 1,000.

This is the second lowest rate recorded during the decade, the lowermost level having been touched in 1904, when the rate was 25·4. The highest rate for the District during the past ten years was in 1900, when no less than 34·5 was reached.

If the rate for the past year seems low for an estimated population of 4,514, it will be found no higher than 22·3 upon a house estimated population. This would mark the lowest rate yet reached in Wheatley.

The excess of births over deaths was 52. In 1905, the excess of births over deaths was 84; in 1904, 66; in 1903, 80; and in 1902, 65.

Of the 121 births, 58 were males and 63 females.

The birth rates for the neighbouring Urban Districts and for England and Wales for the year are :—The Borough of Doncaster, 24·3 ; Balby-with-Hexthorpe, 34·8 ; and the Combined Township, 26·5. England and Wales, 27·0 per 1,000.

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths of children under 12 months of age, during the previous ten years, has been, upon the average, 14—equivalent to a proportion of 129 deaths to every 1,000 children born.

This year, the number of deaths of children is above the average, 17 having been recorded; and this number gives an Infantile Mortality rate of 140 per 1,000 births. A rate of 140 is too high for a District like Wheatley, not that it is by any means the highest which has been touched, for in 1900 the rate reached 185, while in two other years, 1899 and 1901, the rate was above 170. Only once has the rate fallen below 100 per 1,000 births, viz., in 1902, when it reached no higher figure than 47. The next best rate to this was 103·7 in 1904.

In former reports, I have pointed out that an annual death rate of 100 per 1,000 is regarded as unavoidable from many causes, no matter how good the surroundings or however maternal care is exercised, from the fact that a certain number of infants are premature, and cannot all survive ; that others are born with malformations and other defects, which soon terminate their existence ; and that there is also a large proportion who will succumb to one or other of the many ailments to which infancy is liable. Granting, then, that an annual death rate amongst infants of 100 per 1,000 is unavoidable, and that anything above that may be held to be preventable, our rate for the past twelve months cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

Vigorous efforts are being made in many towns to reduce the annual infantile mortality bill. The principal measures adopted embrace the circulation of cards of instruction as to the feeding of infants ; the employment of special female assistants, who give verbal instructions in feeding and many matters concerning home sanitation ; the establishment of sterilised milk depots, at which milk specially prepared for infants can be obtained ; the improvement of slums ; and increased attention to scavenging.

Much of this waste of Infantile Life is due to ignorance—and, unluckily, as in most matters of this kind, not the ignorance of the frankly know-nothing type, but the ignorance of the person whose mind is already contentedly occupied with false knowledge. An illustration of the latter type is to be found in the mother who could not understand how her baby of a few months old died, as he was a splendid baby—ABLE TO EAT ANTHING. This ignorance can be best dispelled by suitable provision by the Community for the proper training of young women, of a suitable age, at evening continuation schools, in the hygiene of the infant life and domestic life generally. It is so important that it should be made obligatory. This is the most important branch of the technical training of women ; and technical education is just as necessary and as beneficent for women in their own sphere as for men.

In such instruction, as practically all authorities now agree, there lies the surest road to success in bringing infantile mortality within reasonable bounds.

Comparing the Infantile Mortality rates of the three Divisions of the Township and England and Wales, the figures are :—Borough of Doncaster, 164 ; Balby-with-Hexthorpe, 117 ; the Combined Township, 150 ; England and Wales, 133.



### ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.

The term Zymotic Death rate covers the death rate from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, namely, small-pox, measles, scarlatina, diphtheria, whooping cough, "fever" (typhus, simple continued, and enteric), diarrhoea, and epidemic influenza. The rate is a popular, but very unsafe standard of the health of a community, as it is liable to great fluctuation, according to the epidemic prevalence of one or other of the diseases mentioned. It may, however, be safely held that a high death rate from enteric fever, diphtheria, or diarrhoea, implies a defective sanitary state, if accidental or temporary causes, such as climatic conditions, or accidental contamination of milk or water, can be excluded. During the past year, the number of deaths from Zymotic Diseases was extremely low, only four deaths being recorded. Of these, one was from measles, 1 from whooping cough, 1 from epidemic influenza, and 1 from diarrhoea, yielding the low Zymotic death rate of 0·88 per 1,000 for 1906.

The rate for 1905 was 1·15 per 1,000.

The Zymotic death rates for the Divisions of the Township and for England and Wales are as follows:—

WHEATLEY ... ..	0·88 per 1,000.
Doncaster ... ..	2·36 per 1,000.
Balby-with-Hexthorpe ... ..	1·11 per 1,000.
Combined Township ... ..	1·97 per 1,000.
ENGLAND AND WALES ... ..	1·73 per 1,000.

### TUBERCULAR DEATH RATE.

During the past year, 6 deaths from Tubercular Diseases were registered, of which 5 were due to Phthisis Pulmonalis (Consumption of the Lungs), and 1 to other tubercular disease. In 1905, only 3 cases of tubercular disease (1 of phthisis and 2 of other tubercular diseases) occurred. Of this year's cases of phthisis, 1 was in a child (1-5 years), 1 in a young person (5-15 years), while 3 were of adults (25-65 years). The other case of tubercular disease occurred in a child (1-5 years). The tubercular death rate for the past year is 1·32. In 1905, the Tubercular death rate was 0·69.

During the year, the handbill calling attention to the danger of spitting, referred to in my last year's report as having proved efficacious in repressing to a very considerable extent the disgusting habit of spitting in Public Streets, was again circulated. The handbill runs as follows:—

#### "PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION."

##### "Notice as to Spitting."

"Do not spit. This disgusting habit causes others to take Consumption."

In addition to this handbill, the Bye-law, passed by the West Riding County Council, against spitting in Public Places, was also largely advertised in the following Public handbill:—

#### "IMPORTANT PUBLIC NOTICE."

"Attention is called to the Bye-law printed below, by which spitting is now Prohibited in certain public places (e.g., Railway Carriages, Tram Cars, Omnibuses, Public Halls, Waiting Rooms, and Places of Entertainment.

"The principal object of the Council in framing this Bye-law is the Prevention of Tuberculosis (Consumption), and the following are some of the reasons for its adoption:—

"No one can develop Consumption except after taking in the characteristic germ or seed of the disease.

"The main channel for the spread of these germs of infection is the spit or sputum of those already suffering.

"Such sputum often contains countless numbers of active germs, and these do not die immediately, but may retain their vitality for a long time, especially in dark corners or ill-ventilated places.

"When the sputum becomes dry, these seeds of the disease are scattered about as dust, and, being invisible to the naked eye, they are liable to be inhaled by healthy persons, or swallowed with food and drink.

"In order to protect the Public from this danger, it is necessary to forbid ALL careless spitting in enclosed places of public resort. There is no unnecessary hardship in this, because those who cannot refrain from spitting are chiefly those whose sputum is most dangerous. Such persons should adopt means for the safe disposal of their sputum.

"The Public are earnestly invited to assist in securing the due observance of this Bye-law.

##### "Copy of Bye-law referred to.

"No person shall spit on the floor, sides, or surface of any Public Carriage, or of any Public Hall, Public Waiting Room, or place of entertainment, whether admission thereto be obtained upon payment or not. Any person offending against this Bye-law shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £5."

As the Corporation of Doncaster has also adopted a similar Bye-law, and as the West Riding County Council Bye-law is in operation in Balby-with-Hexthorpe, the law against spitting in certain public places is now operative in all parts of the Township. So far, no prosecutions have taken place under it.

The population of Wheatley is as yet too small to give a table affording a reliable idea of the prevalence of Tubercle in its District alone, but by following the method of former years and taking the deaths from the Combined District under my care, having an estimated population of over 43,000, its prevalence may be readily manifested.

**Combined Township—Doncaster, Balby-with-Hexthorpe, and Wheatley.**

*Deaths at various age-periods from Tubercular Diseases in the year 1906, with average for preceding 5 years, compared with deaths from Miasmatic Diseases and from all causes :—*

	Year.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.					Proportion of Deaths from Tubercular Diseases to Deaths from all causes.
		Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	All Tubercular Diseases.	All Miasmatic Diseases.	All Causes.	
All Ages.	1906	39	12	51	85	627	1 : 12.2
	Average 1901-5	42	20	62	54	615	1 : 9.9
Infant Period 0-5 years.	1906	2	9	11	77	237	1 : 21.5
	Average 1901-5	3	14	17	40	230	1 : 13.5
School Period 5-15 years.	1906	0	0	0	2	9	0 : 9
	Average 1901-5	2	2	4	5	21	1 : 5.2
Adolescent Period 15-25 years.	1906	5	1	6	0	16	1 : 2.6
	Average 1901-5	9	1	10	2	25	1 : 2.5
Mature Period 25-65 years.	1906	32	1	33	3	194	1 : 5.9
	Average 1901-5	27	3	30	5	191	1 : 6.3
Post Mature Period 65+ years.	1906	0	1	1	3	171	1 : 171
	Average 1901-5	1	0	1	2	148	1 : 148

From the above Table it will be seen that a very considerable decrease occurred in the number of deaths from Tubercular Disease during the past twelve months, when compared with the average number of deaths of the previous five years. Altogether, 51 deaths, 39 from Phthisis, and 12 from other tubercular causes, were registered, in contrast with an average number of 62 deaths, 42 from Phthisis, and 20 from other Tubercular Diseases. This improvement is more fully manifested, when it is seen that while in former years 1 death out of every 9.9 deaths were due to Tubercular Disease, in 1906 only 1 death out of 12.2 was ascribed to this type of disease.

A decrease is shown in the infant period (0-5 years). Two deaths from Phthisis, and 9 from other Tubercular Diseases were registered last year, in contrast with 3 and 14 as the respective averages for the former years; while 1 death out of every 21 was certified as being due to Tubercle in 1906, in contrast with 1 out of every 13 during the five previous years.

A considerable decrease is also shown in the school period of life (5-15 years), there being no deaths from Tubercular Disease as compared with an average number of 4 in the five preceding years. In the Adolescent period (15-25 years), a decrease also occurs, the number of deaths being 5 of Phthisis and 1 of other Tubercular Disease, as compared with a total of 10,—the average for the years 1901-05 (9 of Phthisis and 1 from other Tubercular Disease). At the Mature (25-65) period, an increase is shown, 33 deaths, viz., 32 of Phthisis and 1 of other Tuberculous Disease, having occurred, in contrast with the average—27 of Phthisis and 3 of other Tuberculous Diseases. The number of deaths from Tuberculous Diseases during the post mature period of life (65 and upwards) is 1 out of every 171 certified, as compared with 1 out of every 148—the average for the preceding 5 years.

Taken as a whole, the chart shows a very marked decrease in the occurrence of fatal cases of Tubercular Disease, a disease against which, and this is being abundantly made manifest, it is possible to wage a very successful war.

One death was registered as due to ALCOHOLISM, in contrast with 0 in 1905, 0 in 1904, and 1 in 1903. From CANCER, no less than 6 deaths were certified, three of these being between 25 and 65, and 3 being over 65 years of age. The same number of deaths occurred last year from the disease. In 1904, 3 deaths occurred from Cancer, and 1903 gave 1 death.



FATAL DISEASES OF THE HEART show a decrease, 7 having occurred, in contrast with 8 in 1905. All the deaths from this cause occurred in elderly people, 3 being between 25 and 65, and 4 being over 65 years of age. As in 1905 and 1904, no FATAL ACCIDENTS occurred during the past twelve months; in 1903, 4 deaths from accidents were registered. Two deaths from SUICIDE were reported, both being persons between 25 and 65 years. An increase in the number of deaths from PNEUMONIA is noted, there being 6 as compared with 1 in 1905, and 0 in 1904; and from BRONCHITIS 3 deaths arose, in contrast with 2 in 1905, and 4 in 1904. Further particulars of the various causes of, and ages at death, are to be found in Table III. in the Appendix.

#### VOLUNTARY NOTIFICATION OF PHTHISIS.

(Consumption of the Lungs).

The Voluntary Notification of Phthisis came into force in this District on January 1st, 1903, the notification being confined to cases of Tubercular Disease of the Lungs. For such information the customary notification fee is paid, and, in order to obviate any difficulty which might arise over questions of diagnosis, the presence of Tubercular Bacilli in the sputum, as determined by Bacteriological Examinations is the basis of such notification. For such examination the County Council Authority provides facility free of charge to all practitioners.

Three cases of the disease were notified during the year. On receipt of the notification, the house is visited and inspected, and necessary measures of disinfection or other precautions ascertained. As the utmost pains are taken to act in agreement with the notifying practitioner and as the examination of the house, surroundings, etc., cannot but act in the patients benefit, it is to be hoped that a much more active response will be made to the Council's request to practitioners to notify the disease.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

During 1906, 15 cases of Infectious Disease were notified by Medical Practitioners under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act. During 1905, 19 cases were notified; in 1904, 17; in 1903, 12; in 1902, 32; and in 1901, 18. For the sake of comparison, the following table is appended:—

DISEASE	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Diphtheria ... ..	4	4	6	3	2	<b>6</b>
Scarlatina ... ..	7	15	2	7	15	<b>8</b>
Typhoid ... ..	5	7	2	5	0	<b>0</b>
Erysipelas ... ..	2	6	1	0	2	<b>1</b>
Small-pox ... ..	0	0	1	2	0	<b>0</b>
Totals ... ..	18	32	12	17	19	<b>15</b>

The Remarks on the different types of Infectious Disease are as follows:—

#### SMALL-POX.

No cases of this disease were notified during the past twelve months, as compared with none in 1905, 2 in 1904, and 1 in 1903.

#### ENTERIC FEVER.

As in last year's Report, I have again to report freedom from this disease, no cases having occurred, in contrast with 5 in 1904, and 2 in 1903.

#### DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

Four cases of Diphtheria and 2 of Membranous Croup were reported, in contrast with 2 in 1905, 3 in 1904, and 6 in 1903.

The cases of Membranous Croup occurred in different houses and the patients quickly recovered. Of the four cases of Diphtheria, the first occurred in May, and the patient made rapid recovery. The second case occurred on November 22nd, in a man residing at Morley Road, who was being treated at home. Six days afterwards, another case was notified at this house, his wife having contracted the disease. Both patients made satisfactory recovery. The fourth case was of a mild type, and occurred in Jubilee Road. This case also recovered. All the Diphtheria cases were isolated in their own homes.

#### ERYSIPELAS.

Only 1 case of this disease was notified during the year, as against 2 during the previous twelve months.

#### SCARLET FEVER.

A considerable decrease in the number of Scarlet Fever cases occurred during the past twelve months, 8 having been reported, as against 15 during 1905.

The first case was notified in March, and the patient was removed to hospital for treatment. The patient was discharged on April 24th, and a further case from the same house was reported on May 10th. Three other cases occurred in May, 2 in August, and 1 in the month of October. All the cases were of a mild type, and quickly recovered.

Of the 8 patients, 7 (86 per cent.) were removed to the Infectious Disease Hospital for treatment.



## ISOLATION AND DISINFECTION.

By arrangement with the Corporation of Doncaster, the Urban District of Wheatley has the right to have the cases of Infectious Disease treated in either of the Infectious Disease Hospitals belonging to the former body. The Hospitals embrace an excellent Small-pox Hospital, modern in construction, and thoroughly complete, at Balby; and Carr House Hospital, for the isolation of the common types of Infectious Disease. The Carr House Hospital is situated just outside the Borough, in the district of Carr House and Elmfield. The Hospital was formerly an old residential house, the construction of which renders it somewhat difficult and costly to work. When only a comparatively few cases are being isolated, it makes a very suitable hospital, but, when fully occupied, its faults are at once rendered fully apparent. Considerable improvements have been made at Carr House during the year. The typhoid fever block, which is apart from the main building, is a very useful and compact little structure.

Wheatley took large advantage of its power of removing infectious cases to this Hospital. Of its 15 cases, 7 were treated there, or 40 per cent. of the whole. In 1905, out of the 19 cases reported, 9 (47 per cent.) were removed to Hospital. In 1904, 8 out of 17 (47 per cent.) cases were treated in Hospital. In 1903, the same number was removed, but the proportion of removals to cases of infectious disease was, however, considerably higher, being 67·5 per cent; while in 1902 the percentage was no higher than 35. Of the 7 cases treated in Carr House during the past twelve months from your District, all were of scarlet fever, and all made satisfactory progress. The average length in hospital of the cases was 42 days, as compared with an average residence of 42 in 1905, 40·5 in 1904, and 32 in 1903.

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## SURVEYOR' AND INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1906.

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Wheatley, during the past year, has shown steady progress. An increased number of houses have been built over the previous year, and, in addition, a new County School, for 300 scholars, has been erected at the northerly end of Beckett Road; also a handsome new Primitive Methodist Church in Baxter Avenue.

A new building estate, referred to in my last Annual Report, to the north-east of Morley and Avenue Roads, belonging to Lord Fitzwilliam is being developed. Building operations have commenced fronting Thorne Road, and new roads with drainage are being laid out.

The development of this portion of the Council's district necessitated serious consideration as regards the disposal of the sewage. Being without the Special Drainage District provided for in an agreement with the Doncaster Corporation, a new Agreement has been entered into and sanctioned by the Local Government Board.

## ROADS.

## MAIN ROAD.

The Thorne Main Road, repaired in definite lengths each year, has been re-coated over a period of six years. 167 tons of metalling was rolled in during January of 1906, and a further 169 tons during November and December for the ensuing year.

The surface drainage of the lower portion of the road, which was not satisfactory, has been made good by reconstructing a drain across the road, which was found to be crushed in.

During the month of January, 44 loads of gravel was spread upon the footpath in continuation of similar work in 1905.

## DISTRICT ROADS.

St. Mary's Road, between Thorne Road and Beckett Road, has been re-coated; also the upper portion of Beckett Road, 341 tons and 62½ tons of metalling being used upon the respective lengths.

The roads generally maintained by the Council are in good condition.

Plans have been prepared for the forming and completion of Auckland Road, which has long been in an unsatisfactory condition.

A New Road, called Baxter Avenue, from Highfield Road to St. Mary's Crescent, has been laid out, and is now partly built upon. The length is 172 yards. Highfield Road, in connection with this new road, has been extended a length of 65 yards.

A considerable improvement has been carried out opposite the Holmes Market, by the removal of the house at the angle of Queen's Road, and setting back the footpath, thus removing what has long been regarded as a dangerous corner for traffic.

## PLANS.

Thirty-one Plans have been deposited and approved, as against 25 the previous year. One Plan was referred back for reconsideration, being afterwards re-submitted and approved. The plans included 1 New School, 1 New Chapel, 1 Warehouse and Stables, 57 Houses, of which 17 were in place of 5 pairs of villas approved in 1905.

## NEW HOUSES.

Fifty Houses have been erected, as against 38 in 1905. The new buildings are situated as follows :—

Beckett Road	...	...	1 School.
Wheatley Lane	...	...	1 Warehouse and Stables.
Highfield Road	...	...	1 Chapel.
Thorne Road	...	...	4 Houses.
Baxter Avenue	...	...	26 Houses.
Morley Road	...	...	4 Houses.
St. Vincent's Road...	...	...	12 Houses.
Cranbrook Road	...	...	4 Houses.

The total number of Completed Houses within the district is 1,177. Six houses are in course of erection.

Alterations and Improvements to premises have been made in 7 cases.

## SEWERS AND DRAINS.

The Sewers have been regularly flushed, as required.  
Extensions have been made as follows :—

	Length.	Size.	Inspection Chambers.
Morley Road to Thorne Road	505 yards.	9 in.	8
Baxter Avenue ... ..	479 yards.	9 in.	12
Baxter Avenue (Surface Water)	175 yards.	6 in.	2
Broxholme Estate (Sewer) ...	35 yards.	6 in.	
Total ... ..	1194 yards.		22

## LIGHTING.

New Lamps have been fixed in St. Vincents Road, 1; Auckland Road, 1.

Three Lamps have been removed and re-fixed.

167 Inspections have been made in connection with New Buildings and Sewers.

## ASHPITS.

Whereas no new Privies have been built during the past year, 7 existing have been discontinued and w.c's substituted. 2060 Inspections have been made in connection with the Cleansing of Ashpits, and 21 Notifications sent to the Scavenging Contractor. These were principally in cases where unsuitable receptacles were provided.

## NUISANCES.

Attention was called to three Nuisances, which were abated.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Twenty cases of Infectious Disease have been inspected, and Reports as to the Sanitary Condition of the premises furnished to the Medical Officer.

Disinfectants have been supplied, and the Ashpits and Receptacles emptied and limewashed.

## FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

Fifteen Inspections have been made in connection with

2	Dressmaker's Workrooms.
3	Bakehouses.
1	Sugar Boiling Works.
1	Laundry.

One Notification was attended to.

## COWSHEDS, DAIRIES, AND MILK SHOPS.

Five Inspections have been made.

One Cowshed in the district, off Thorne Road, has been discontinued.

JOHN SIMMONS, M. Inst., C.E.,  
SURVEYOR.

Bank Chambers, Doncaster.

January, 1907.



TABLE I.  
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1906 and previous Years.  
**WHEATLEY.**

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths in Public Institu- tions in the District.	Deaths of Non- residents registered in Public Institu- tions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in public Institu- tions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belong- ing the district.	
		Num- ber.	Rate*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Num- ber.	Rate.*
				Num- ber.	Rate per 1,000 Births regist'd	Num- ber.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1896.	2,729	80	29·3	8	100	28	10·2	—	—	—	28	10·2
1897.	2,907	94	32·3	15	159	39	13·4	—	—	—	39	13·4
1898.	3,085	103	33·3	12	116	28	9·1	—	—	—	28	9·1
1899.	3,263	104	31·8	18	173	41	12·5	—	—	—	41	12·5
1900.	3,441	119	34·5	22	185	47	13·6	—	2	2	47	13·6
1901.	3,623	117	32·3	18	171	40	11·0	—	—	—	40	11·0
1902.	3,800	106	27·9	5	47	34	8·9	—	—	5	39	10·2
1903.	3,980	126	31·6	18	142·8	46	11·5	—	—	4	50	12·6
1904.	4,158	106	25·4	11	103·7	40	9·6	—	—	2	42	10·1
1905.	4,336	131	30·2	20	152	44	10·1	—	—	3	47	10·8
Averages for years 1896-1905.	3,532	108	30·5	14	129	38	10·7	—	·2	1·6	40	11·3
1906.	4,514	121	26·8	17	140	65	14·3	0	0	4	69	15·2

\* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.  
Total population at all ages, 3,579 at Census of 1901.  
Area of District in acres, exclusive of area covered by water, 1,276 acres.  
Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District :—None.  
Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District :—Doncaster Infirmary, Carr House Hospital, Balby Hospital, Union Workhouse, Wadsley Asylum.  
Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District :—General Infirmary, Leeds.  
Is the Union Workhouse within the District? No.



TABLE II.  
 Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1906.  
**WHEATLEY.**

Notifiable Disease.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.								Total Cases Notified in each locality.	No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each locality.
	At all Ages.	At Ages†—Years.								
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65.	65 and upwards			
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Diphtheria ... ..	4	...	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	
Membranous croup ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Erysipelas ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Scarlet fever ... ..	8	...	3	3	2	...	...	8	7	
Typhus fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Enteric fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Relapsing fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Continued fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Puerperal fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Plague... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Totals ... ..	15	0	5	4	2	4	0	15	7	

*Isolation and Small-pox Hospital at Balby.*  
*Infectious Diseases Hospital at Carr House and Elmfield.*

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1906.

WHEATLEY—(URBAN).

CAUSES OF DEATH.							Deaths at the subjoined ages, of Residents, whether occurring in or beyond the District.						
							All Ages. 2	under 1 year. 3	1 and under 5. 4	5 and under 15 5	15 and under 25 6	25 and under 65 7	65 and upwards. 8
1													
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever	{ Typhus...						...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Enteric...						...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Other continued						...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Septic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	1	3	...
Other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	3	3
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	1	1	...	1	1
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Alcoholism	{	...					1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cirrhosis of Liver													
Venereal Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	3	4
Accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicides	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
All other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	7	3	...	...	10	7
All causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	17	8	1	1	24	18

TABLE IV.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1906.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

WHEATLEY—(URBAN).

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes	{	Certified .. ..	7	..	..	..	7	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	1	17
		Uncertified .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Infectious Diseases	{	Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Chicken-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Diphtheria: Croup .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœal Diseases	{	Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
		Diarrhœa, all forms .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
		Gastro-enteritis }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wasting Disease	{	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Premature Birth.. ..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
		Congenital Defects .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Injury at Birth .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Want of Breast-milk .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Diseases	{	Atrophy, Debility Marasmus }	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		Tuberculous Meningitis.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Tuberculous Peritonitis }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Tabes Mesenterica }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Other Tuberculous Diseases }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Syphilis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rickets .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Meningitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(not Tuberculous) }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{	Convulsions .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
		Bronchitis .. ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		Laryngitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Pneumonia .. ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
		Suffocation, overlaying.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Other Causes .. ..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4
			7	..	..	..	7	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	2	..	1	..	17

District of WHEATLEY. Population (estimated to middle of 1906), 4,514.

Births in the year: Legitimate, 117; Illegitimate, 4.

Deaths in the year: Legitimate Infants, 17; Illegitimate Infants, 0.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 69.







